

REMARKS

The office action and references cited therein have been carefully considered together with the present application and amendments have been made to the specification to correct obvious grammatical errors, and to claims 1, 13, 14, 18, 24 and 29 to either correct grammatical errors or to make minor changes that emphasize pre-existing differences between the invention as claimed and the prior art that has been cited and applied.

The examiner has rejected claims 1-5, 8-18, 21-26 and 29-31 as being unpatentable over Anderson '130 in view of Price. With regard to claim 1, the examiner indicates that several of the elements of the claim are met by Anderson, but that Anderson does not show the light generating means, the current generating means or the element that relates to the electrical conductors. The examiner then proceeds to indicate that Price discloses such elements that are missing from Anderson and further states that since Anderson and Price are all from the same field of endeavor the purpose disclosed by one inventor would have been recognized in the pertinent art of the others and concludes that it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to embed the coil and the LED and to route the electrical conductors in the sleeve as taught by Price for the purpose discussed above.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the examiner's conclusion that the power tool of claim 1, particularly as amended, is obvious in view of Anderson, applied singularly or in combination with Price for several reasons. Applicants dispute that Anderson teaches a generally tubular electrically nonconductive sleeve removably attached to the front end of the housing and having inner and outer surfaces. While the examiner states that Anderson has a sleeve 58, it has inner and outer surfaces, but the cylindrical sleeve 58 is threadably attached to portion 10 and has other cylindrical portions 72 or 62 that threadably engage a portion of the sleeve 58. It is clear that nothing is embedded in the sleeve 58. For that reason, the light generating means that is set forth in claim 1 which is specifically indicated to be at least partially embedded in said sleeve between said inner and outer surfaces at a front end of said sleeve is simply not taught or suggested. Moreover, the means embedded at least partially in said sleeve generally between said inner and outer surfaces approximate said magnet for generating an electric current from said magnetic field is also certainly not taught or suggested, nor is the element related to the electrical conductors that are routed through said sleeve between said inner and outer surfaces for supplying said electric current from said current generating means to said lighting means.

The structure of claim 1 is elegant in its simplicity as compared to the structure of Anderson which incorporates a printed circuit board 26 to which pins 42 secure it to a face plate 60 that has a lens 61 captured between the face plate and a retainer 62 that screws onto the sleeve 58. Moreover, the structure of the sleeve 58 that the examiner relies on is believed

to be metallic and therefore not electrically nonconductive. Applicants' simple and elegant tool design enables the entire structure that produces a light to be easily fitted onto a tool housing. This is substantiated by the fact that the very same structure can be easily applied to an extension as is shown in Fig. 4.

The deficiencies of Anderson are not met by Price because Price fails to teach or suggest an electrically nonconductive sleeve that is removably attached to the front end of a housing, inasmuch as Price is directed to a roller skate wheel and not a tool and certainly not to a tool that has a housing. It has no structure that is remotely comparable to a housing. Applicants also dispute whether Price and Anderson are at all from the same field of endeavor. It is believed that roller skates are an unrelated art from the art of rotary power tools. Moreover, there is no motivation to combine the features that are suggested from each of these references with the other apart from the claims that are being considered in the present application. This of course is a clear application of improper hindsight.

- Claim 13 also has a generally tubular electrically nonconductive sleeve as recited, which includes inner and outer surfaces as well as the current generating means, light generating means and electrical conductors that are at least partially embedded in the sleeve. For reasons similar to those set forth with regard to claim 1, this claim is not believed to be taught or suggested by Anderson and Price, applied singularly or in combination with one another.

Claim 24 is directed to an extension attachment which also includes a generally tubular electrically nonconductive sleeve as claimed which has light generating means, an inductive coil and electrical conductors elements, all of which are at least partially embedded in the sleeve or are routed through the sleeve between the inner and outer circumferential surfaces. For reasons that have been previously set forth, neither Anderson nor Price are believed to teach this extension attachment when applied singularly or in combination with one another.

Finally, the apparatus set forth in the remaining independent claim 29 comprises a generally tubular electrically nonconductive sleeve that is configured and adapted to be removably attached to the distal end of the attachment and it also includes an inductive coil, a light generating means and electrical conductors element, all of which are embedded in or routed through the sleeve between the inner and outer circumferential surfaces. For similar reasons, this claim is also not taught nor suggested by Anderson or

- Price, applied singularly or in combination with one another.

- Because the dependent claims depending from these independent claims 1, 13, 24 and 29 necessarily include the recitations of these independent claims and in addition recite other features not found therein, it is therefore believed that these dependent claims are also not taught or suggested by Anderson or Price or to the extent the claims are further combined with Vogel, by Vogel. With regard to the examiner's use of Vogel, the examiner states that Vogel shows an inner opening of said magnet being matingly attached to an outer

surface of a nut. Applicants dispute this contention for the reason that Vogel discloses a structure that is attached to a shaft with the shaft having a reduced diameter portion between the two bearing surfaces 7 with only an outer threaded portion at the right end of the shaft shown in Figs. 1 and 2 being threaded. There is no nut disclosed in Vogel of the type claimed in the present application. It is believed that Vogel totally fails to supply the deficiencies of Anderson and/or Price.

For the foregoing reasons, reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims in the application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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